

SPORTS

Led by the world chess champion

The Dnizhna all purpose gym, which more often plays host to "battles" between volleyball, basketball and tennis players, became the venue for "quicker" game, from July 15, as the chess competition in the programme of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations got under way.

Such a constellation of chess "stars" as have gathered for this Tournament is rarely met with even in many international contests — and then only at the world Olympiads...

Taking part are 48 male and 20 female Grandmasters, mostly

a hundred International Masters and over 700 national masters — nearly half of the world's titled chess players.

The heat of the Soviet chess players, numbering almost 4,000,000 will vie for the titles in their teams, each of which is made up of six men and two women. Altogether, 17 teams from all constituent republics, Moscow and Leningrad, are taking part.

World champion Anatoly Karpov leads the Moscow team.

The Tournament goes on until July 21.

SVEN THOFELT: AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

After completing the individual and team championships, the pentathlon held one more tournament at the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations are experimental team event, in which Tajikistan triumphed. The events were arranged on a relay basis.

Each team got a number to draw, setting the order of start of each of its three participants. When the turn to compete came, the first number signified, just as after he finished the second, etc. to a word, a real relay.

Understandably primarily the relay pentathlon in events such as riding (3x200 m), six single obstacles up to 120 cm high, time limit, swimming (3x200 m) and cross-country racing (3x2000 m). However, this feature showed in two other

Viktor BANKIN

'Bike for Peace-83' rally: the first stage over



This photo was taken on the Soviet territory. Everywhere along the route local residents gave cyclists taking part in the rally the traditional bread-and-salt welcome.

Having covered nearly a thousand kilometres after setting out on July 6 from outside the building of the Soviet Peace Committee in Moscow, the "Bike for Peace-83" cyclists bound for Washington, as we were told, had already reached the 32 people taking part in the rally who come from the USSR, Norway, the USA, Finland and Sweden, said group captain Yuri Filimonov, a 58-year-old war veteran and doctor from Astrakhan. On the

over the phone with our editorial staff.

Neither rain nor sun nor the first hundred kilometres, punishing even for a well-trained cyclist, deterred any of the 32 people taking part in the rally who come from the USSR, Norway, the USA, Finland and Sweden, said group captain Yuri Filimonov, a 58-year-old war veteran and doctor from Astrakhan. On the

same number.

In short, the results of the

events showed the same

team beat all the participants in team events at new target; and in

leaving — each of the participants met only one opponent from another team (with the same number).

In short, the results of the

events were not the consequence of a mechanical summing up of

points of each of the participants as is usually done in team competition. This system was proposed by Sven Thofelt of Swe

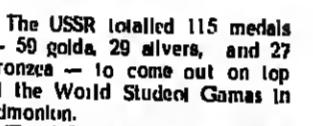
den, president of the Interna

tional Union of Modern Pen

tal and Swimming, who was invited to the Tournament. He

hopes that tournament will come into the practice of international competitions. It last only three days. Interesting to the participants themselves, and very "appealing" to the viewers.

Viktor BANKIN



Summing it up, IFUS presi

dent Pjatno Nahlilo of Italy told a TASS correspondent that the Games organizers want a long way to make the event a success. We should further pre

serve the gold traditions of

world university sport. It is grati

ating to see the friendship and

cooperation of the young help

erect a monument of peace the

world over. I am deeply con

vinced, he stressed, that sport is

one of the foundations of peace,

friendship, and understanding

among people, primarily young

people, who are our hope and

the future of this planet.

There were good showings by

Romania, Italy, France, China,

Japan, Cuba, Yugoslavia, and

Poland. Nigeria produced quite

a haul, amassing five gold

awards. In all, 26 countries pro

duced award winners.

A scene from one of two

tried in Moscow, fed by Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has arrived in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the airport the delegation was met by

Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Political

Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister of the USSR; Gaidar, Aliev, Member of the Political Bureau of the

CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman

of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Mikhail Gorbachov, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Ruzakov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

In the Square of the Grand Kremlin Palace,

in the Kremlin, Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, extended a sincere brotherly welcome to

Janos Kadar and the other members of the dele

gation.

On a sunny July day Festival guests, among them

Bohemian actress Bedna, went on a pleasure boat trip along the Moskva Canal.

Spanish director Juan Antonio Bardem.

SUCCESS FOR LANCIA RALLY

The seventh round in the world motor racing drivers' championship and the 18th round in the manufacturers' championship in New Zealand were unsuccessful for Andi Quattro and otherwise for Lancia Rally cars. Significantly, Lancia fielded this season their new Lancia Rally model.

For the third round running Audi leading racers Jürgen Mikola and Michele Mouton dropped out due to car breakdowns. It was particularly disappointing this time for Mouton. Setting out 11th, she captured the lead from the 1st and retained it till the 28th speedy stretch (there were 33 of them altogether), but an engine breakdown put her out of the running. The winner was defending champion Walter Röhrl, who was trailing her in second place. Salonen ran up to him in a Nissan 240

RS, and Alain Belley third in a Lancia Rally.

Poland is the all-round winner in the seven stages with 100 points, followed by Mouton with 63, Lancia leads in manufacturers' championship with 66 points, followed by 62 and Opel with 61.

The next stage will be in Argentina on July 22.

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THE WORLD

NEW THREATS AGAINST NICARAGUA

Nicaragua. The Reagan administration is escalating its aggression against the Sandinista revolution. In the near future it intends to implement the CIA plan under which Nicaragua is to be invaded by units of the Honduran army and by Somocista counter-revolutionary groupings. This has been decided here by Julio Ramoz, head of the intelligence department of the Sandinista People's Army.

Between February and April this year, confirmed J. Ramoz, the counter-revolutionary forces supported by Washington, launched the first stage of a massive invasion of Nicaragua. Over this period, the northern areas of the country were invaded by seven of the so-called "operative groupings" who received orders from the Americans to capture part of the Nicaraguan territory.

HABRE REJECTS OAU APPEAL

London. The Hissien Habre regime has rejected an appeal from the Organization of African Unity that an immediate stop be put to the hostilities and that negotiations should be begun with the Chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity and with the leader of the National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT). Guikourou Oueddei, with the purpose of restoring peace in that Central African country. The regime's minister of information, Mahamat Sounnara, said that the position of his government remains unchanged and that it refuses to hold talks.

The pro-Western Habre regime evades its temporary military success by military aid from France and its other allies. Zaire has supplied the Ndjamena regime with an American transport plane and has sent crack commando units to Chad. The offensive by the Habre

and to set up there a "provisional government" which would then ask for "help" from "friendly" countries.

However, these plans conceived by the enemies of the Sandinista revolution have been foiled, Ramoz pointed out. Since January in battles with resistor battalions and the "militias" units the Somocista thugs have lost 1,200 men, almost 900 killed and nearly 300 wounded. Dozens of the thugs have been taken prisoner. Having seen that the counter-revolutionary gangs are unable to suppress the Nicaraguan revolution, the CIA and the Penagos have devised a new plan of attack against the republic. J. Ramoz stressed. A major role in this plan is assigned to the Honduran military who are amassing troops near the Nicaraguan border.



My congratulations, General, on the acquisition of an unsinkable aircraft carrier.
Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

EXOCET ROCKETS FOR PRETORIA

Paris. Amidst strict secrecy, the military industries of the racist South African Republic are starting to manufacture missiles which are exact copies of the French Exocet rockets.

To recent years, the command of the so-called "defence forces" of the apartheid regime has launched wide-ranging measures to knock together a powerful navy.

Strategists from Pretoria are concentrating on the swift replacement of the Israeli-made Scorpion missiles, with which the South African Navy is now armed, by even more sophisticated systems, the "Africa-Asia" magazine points out. It has been decided that the South African Navy be equipped with Exocet rockets. The decision was taken in 1977 on the personal initiative of the present head of the Pretoria Government P. W. Botha.

that who was then Defence Minister, and two other top military figures, Generals M. Melan and P. Marais. On instructions from the latter men, the South African secret services, acting through three countries and bringing officials from the French Government Aerospace organization obtained the technical documentation for the production of Exocet-38 missiles of the ship-to-ship class and of Exocet-39 missiles of the air-to-ship class.

At present, the new missiles are being tested at the Youngsfield base, near Cape Town. At the same time, tests are in progress on their guidance system, which has been manufactured by the South African corporation for the development and manufacture of armaments with the direct participation of the United States and Israel.

SOVIET PROPOSALS CONSIDERED

Geneva. The Disarmament Committee is now seeking measures to avert the third nuclear war. A basis for Committee's deliberations is provided by new proposals of the Soviet Government, addressed to the governments of the USA, France and the Chinese People's Republic, to the effect that the freeze should be put on all clear armaments belonging to clear powers. This basis is provided by the Joint Statement of the Participants of the Moscow Meeting of Party and State Leaders of the Socialist Countries.

Statements by Soviet, Hungarian, GDR and Mongolian representatives to the Geneva Committee stressed the socialist countries' willingness to facilitate positive and constructive measures to avert all forms of war.

The head of the Hungarian delegation stressed, among other things, that the Socialist pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons opens up a way for implementing these measures.

These initiatives have with a sympathetic response from most Committee members. The Nigerian and Burmese delegations stressed they were in sympathy with the spirit and letter of the Delhi Appeal issued by the 7th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Nations.

TENSION CONTINUE IN PUNJAB

Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has expressed concern over the increasing activities of the Internal Subversives in the north-western Indian state of Punjab. Openly, the equivalent figure for the state of Latin America is 2.5 per cent and over 30 per cent for the Negroes, the "Los Angeles Times" reports.

Report

The Pinochet regime went all out recently to disrupt the third Day of National Protest to have been organized this year. Demonstrators were subjected to bullets, tear gas and baton charges and according to Chilean sources, nearly 1,000 people were arrested. The clamp-down, however, only showed the junta's increasing weakness. Resistance to the regime is growing and leaflets urging that Pinochet be overthrown are now being circulated even in the military barracks.

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Our photo shows police clashing with college students in Santiago.
Photo UPI-TASS

ISRAELIS FEEL AT HOME IN LEBANON

Belut. The Israeli invaders continue their arbitrary actions on Lebanese soil. The Israeli air force has held exercises in the south of the country during which their warplanes inflicted bomb strikes against Lebanese settlements. In order to intimidate the local population, Israeli supersonic jets several times broke the sound barrier.

The Israeli zionists do not conceal that they plan to virtually annex Southern Lebanon. Chief of the Israeli Army Staff M. Levy has cynically declared that the invasion troops will not retreat beyond the Awali River. Thus confirming the Tel Aviv policy aimed at actually dividing Lebanon.

The United States is an enemy to the Arab nations. It is the United States that has given the Israeli aggressor the go-ahead for the attack against Lebanon, said the Syrian Defence Minister Mustapha Tlass during his visit to Northern Lebanon.

The letter further stressed that the Palestinian people will continue to resist vigorously such actions.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR-FREE STATUS FOR NORTHERN EUROPE

The idea of consolidating the nuclear-free status of Northern Europe is being widely discussed in the socio-political circles of Scandinavian countries, writes the *NEW TIMES* weekly. More than 2.5 million residents of that part of the continent have put their signatures to the appeal for a non-nuclear North.

Recently American diplomacy has been making persistent efforts to "cool" the anti-war action in Northern Europe and to undermine the principles advocated by Denmark and Norway with respect to atomic weapons and foreign bases. Moreover, Washington seeks to spread its military-political influence to Sweden and Finland. US Vice-President George Bush's recent trip to Scandinavia also served that end.

The struggle of the peoples of the European North for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the area finds support in the Soviet Union. In its policy towards North-European countries the USSR has never sought to change the existing situation in the north of Europe in its favour; the USSR actively assists all constructive steps undertaken with the aim of maintaining peace and stability in the region.

SINISTER ALLIANCE

The scale of collaboration between racists and zionists continues to grow at a fast pace, writes *PRAVDA*. Their ideological linkages rest on their rifted ideological differences and on their chauvinistic domestic and expansionist foreign policies. Their mutual sympathies are strengthened by their close collaboration in the military sphere, with its two allies, has found in South Africa a reliable supplier of raw materials for its military industry.

South Africa buys nearly 70 per cent of Israel military hardware, the newspaper points out.

The two countries are jointly developing mass destruction, specifically nuclear weapons. In exchange for shipments of uranium, Israel shuns its nuclear expertise with the racists.

Pretoria and Tel Aviv are doing more than swapping military hardware and technologies—the apartheid regime's military theoreticians are assimilating Israel's "experience" in anti-guerrilla warfare and its aggressive incursions against neighbouring states. The Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis, the newspaper notes, is a threat to Africa, the Middle East and the entire world.

BROKEN PROMISES

The US is practising the "divide and rule" policy in the Middle East, writes *IZVESTIA*, relying on divisions in the Arab ranks and tensions between Arab nations by lavish promises to the leaders of individual Arab nations which are clearly not to be carried out. Using this tactic, the USA is hoping to tempt the Arabs with "advantages" of a one-sided orientation to Washington and thus to wrench one Arab country after another from the Arab camp by involving them in the notorious Camp David process. Even the simple listing of Arab capitals—Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Cairo—on the itinerary of the latest Middle East tour of Secretaries of State Shultz is proof, the newspaper points out.

We believe, however, that the Arabs have already learned a lot from their experience with the USA. In other words, that the Israeli occupation and annexation of new Arab territories, the stalemate in the Middle East crisis, and the Palestine question, are all that the American promises have brought them.

ECONOMIC PLUNDER

BRONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes that it is the developing countries that suffer most from the domination of the imperial monopolies. Investment by transnational corporations in these countries gives them half and even twice as much profit as in other countries, whereas direct investment buys itself off completely in four to four and a half years. The main reason for this high rate of return is the high level of exploitation of working people in the developing nations. In Hong Kong, for instance, women assembling watches and clocks earn only fifteen per cent of what their West European counterparts get, while the average earnings of Stock workers in South Africa amount to only five per cent of what is netted by the Whites.

The Western countries continue to show their defiance of the idea that an international document be devised imposing specific obligations on the conduct of transnational business. The West wants the monopolies retain all their present rights and potential for further exploitation.

up. Though it could not bark, the python also kept the messages to his 45,000 messages he still thinks his efforts are worthwhile.

An unusual item

A museum in Kassel, (West Germany) has an interesting 17th-century manchon foot toy on display. It looks like a beetle and was made by an unknown craftsman 300 years ago. The beetle, which is 1.5 cm long, has a unique mechanism inside which operates its legs and antennae wings. Surprisingly, the mechanism still works today. Although Phillips has

VIEWPOINT

Africa: ESCALATION OF INTERFERENCE



Yuri KURITSYN

Africa is facing another massive onslaught from forces, both in its independence, which are out to use escalating tensions in the south of the continent, the Horn of Africa, Chad, Ghana and other permanent flashpoints to more actively influence their policies.

Washington and Pretoria are putting on more pressure, diplomatically and militarily respectively, on the "frontline" states to return them to their solution of the Namibian and other problems in the region. The dissident movements professed by the USA and South Africa are taking an increasing toll on civilian life in Angola and Mozambique.

Recently the American secret and diplomatic services were discovered to be party to anti-government activities in Ghana. At present several Western capitals are issuing statements and "warnings", alleging that "anarchy" over the renewed hostilities in Chad, clearly designed to

Mogadishu is carrying out military preparation with American advice close to Ethiopian territory.

Now the world, primarily Africa, is being told that Libya is taking part in the war in Chad on the side of the traditional Government of National Unity, which apparently has long been the target of subversion by the USA, let alone the fact that America supplied money, weapons and advisors to the forces which maintained against that government.

Just remember the "outrage" over the situation in the Horn of Africa, when the news was spread that Somaliland had been under beat off successive attacks from Ethiopian planes. Washington was busy heralding the start of a wide-scale Ethiopian invasion of Somaliland. It later turned out that the actual aggressor was America's ally Mogadishu, whose planes are based on its own island and are attacking its own towns.

The surest way to stop the internal conflict in Africa is through the implementation of the decisions adopted by the recent 7th Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Delhi and the subsequent 19th OAU Summit — while only outside interference would only serve to obstruct this path.

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PROTEST AGAINST ATLANTIC BECOMING RADIOACTIVE DUMP

London. The intention of the Conservative government's decision to dump radioactive waste in the North-Eastern Atlantic is the forces of imperialism which are eager to create confrontations in Africa and add fuel to the strife between countries there with the aim to further their mercenary goals which have nothing in common with Africa's interests.

The USSR believes that the military involvement of the Western powers in the affairs of Chad advances the interests of the forces of imperialism which are eager to create confrontations in Africa and add fuel to the strife between countries there with the aim to further their mercenary goals which have nothing in common with Africa's interests.

Canadian authorities shelter war criminals

Ottawa. Authorities in Canada are refusing to extradite to Hofland war criminal Jacob Leylands to a Dutch court to stand trial for his role in the Nazi concentration camps. Leylands fled to Canada and is now a botany professor at Vancouver University. In British Columbia, he has come up against the opposition from the British Columbia Association of the Nazi and for his collaboration with the Nazis and for his role in the murder of anti-fascists.

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OF INTEREST

Chained python

Muhammad Farooq, a person from the Sudanese province of Blue Nile, used to keep a vicious dog chained up to ward off marauding hyenas at night. But one day, when night was closing in, the dog was unusually quiet. Farooq, who was a carpenter, was surprised when he went into the yard the next morning and found a huge python chained to the tree instead of his usual guard. Apparently the python had eaten his dog during the night and found itself chained.

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Round the Soviet Union

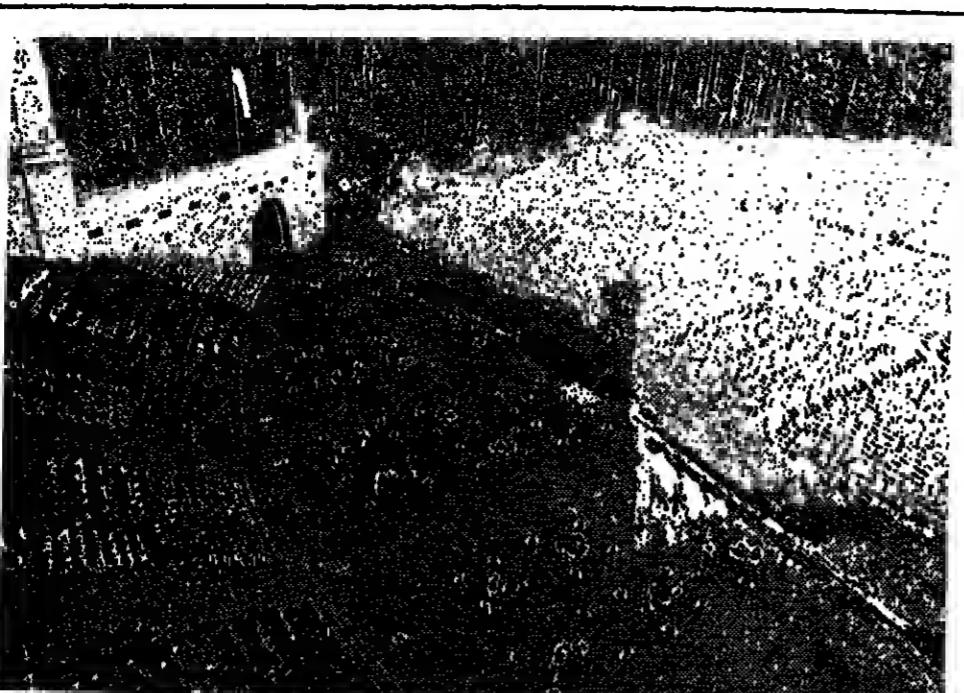
• A COMPUTER MARINE TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM WILL INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF MERCHANT VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BLACK SEA SHIPPING COMPANY. It has been put in charge of more than three hundred motor-vessels. The system takes only seconds to produce all the information on these ships. This means that ports can prepare to receive ships in advance, thereby ensuring that loading and unloading will not be subject to non-productive delays.

• THE FAMOUS KLEINNYAY FOREST IN THE BRYANSK REGION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION HAS BEEN DECLARED A ZOOLOGICAL RESERVE, THE FIRST IN THIS AREA. It covers more than thirty thousand hectares of forest. The landscape here is varied, and the fauna is diverse. The Kleinnyay forest is also part of the history of the Bryansk area, as an ancient settlement and burial mounds from the time of Kievian Rus have been discovered.

• A SPECIAL MEDICAL CENTRE HAS OPENED IN CHIMKENT, A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CITY IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN. Its technical equipment meets the most stringent standards of ergonomics of medicine. The centre has a mobile high pressure chamber intended for remote settlement.

• PURE WATER, RICH IN OXYGEN, IS BEING RETURNED INTO THE AMUR RIVER BY THE OXGENATION INSTALLATION, THE FIRST IN THE FAR EAST. It has been put in operation at the Khabarovsk oil refinery. Every day, it treats four thousand cubic metres of sewage. The quality of the purification being very high, the oxygen content is half as much as oxygen in the air.

• NOW THAT THE WORK OF RESTORATION IS COMPLETE, THE JUMNA MOSQUE IN KHIVA IS AGAIN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. With its wonderful columns made of carved wood, the mosque is a major attraction in the ancient city.



At the song festival.

Maestro from Latvia and his 20,000-strong choir

Imants Kokars is a conductor. The strong spiritual performances he manages to get out of his choir are greatly appreciated by all those who have attended the Latvian Song Festival, going back many centuries. He is one of the chief conductors of a 20,000-strong composite choir uniting hundreds of top song groups in the republic. In his capacity as rector of the Latvian State Conservatoire, he is also a demanding teacher of young conductors.

According to Kokars, it was the Latvian who prompted him to become a conductor. Young people of his day gravitated towards music, but conductors were few and far between. This is why, already the holder of a teacher's diploma, he entered the conservatoire's newly opened choir conducting department. Now there are over 300 of his former students working around the republic.

The arts in the Soviet Baltic republics flourish today as never before. In Latvia's next-door neighbour Estonia there are about 180,000 amateur folk ensembles, while there are nearly 25,000 amateur arts enthusiasts in the Soviet Union. This is the most popular form of recreation. Amateur collectives are usually run by Peasants of Culture, with the administration and troupes of cultural organizations at factories, collectives

Festival participants congratulating Imants Kokars.

Compressors for gas pipeline

New compressors being installed will help increase output of gas transported West Siberia, without a decrease in the number of pipelines being required. At the Nefti plant, a pilot model of a compressor, capable of 1000 atmospheres, has been installed. The present 75-80 atmospheres will help increase considerably the capacity of the pipeline while its pipe diameter remains unchanged.

Andrei Kuznetsov, designer of the Nefti plant, said that the possibility of new compressors on gas lines appeared after the plant mastered production of GTN-25 gas pumping units with a maximum capacity of 25 megawatts. The manufacture of such compressors was, in response to attempts by American oil companies to thwart the construction of West Siberia-Western gas pipeline.

Speaking of prospects for development of new equipment for gas pipelines, Kuznetsov made a special note of a 40-megawatt compressor designed by Soviet engineers as a basis of GTN-25 model. Described them as very efficient.

WHAT IS TO REPLACE COKE?

Coke has been replaced in Antioch at the Azovstal plant in the Ukraine. Smelting iron is used for smelting iron. Antioch is supplied by the furnaces straight from the mines, bypassing the complicated process of coke treatment.

It does not demand a reorganization of the productive process. Only slight changes were introduced in the technology, as well as in the design of furnaces.

The kilns of eleven plants, the 11th Kursk's ferrous metallurgy are being transferred to more economical fuel. This will help save 200,000 tonnes of coke a year.

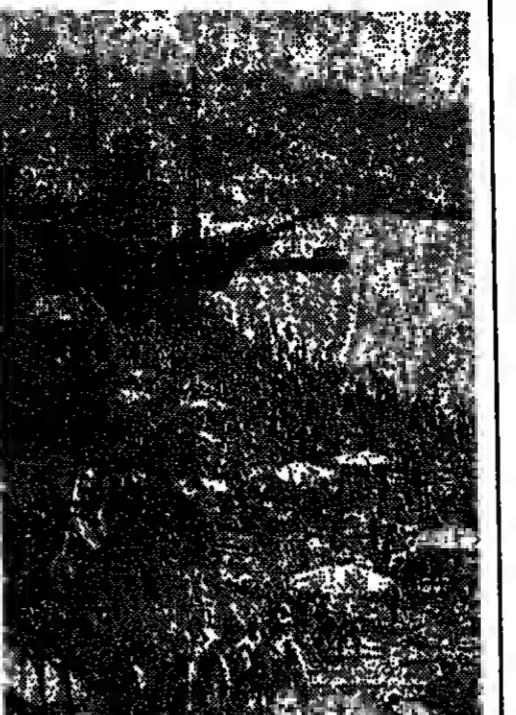
Places to visit

WHERE TO GO IN YALTA

Instead of the four usual sessions in Yalta—a resort on the southern coast of the Crimea—there are only two, i.e. 8 warm months and four cooler months. The bathing season here lasts from the end of May to the end of October.

The Yalta branch of Intourist has prepared a large number of excursions to picturesque parts of the coast. The following are the most popular: an excursion through Greater Yalta including, apart from a tour through the centre of the resort, a visit to the last Tsar of Russia's Palace in Livadia, which now houses a modernatorium, and where the historic Yalta Conference took place in 1945; and to the Alupka Palace with its art and architectural museum and the "Swallow Nest" restaurant perched on the cliff. Tourists can visit the home-museum of the famous writer Chekhov, the Nekrasov Botanical Garden with flora from all over the world; the Alushta and Simeiz resort and Bakhchisarai, the former capital of the Crimean Khanate.

One can taste Crimea wines at Messauda,



which were awarded 150 gold and silver medals at Soviet and foreign competitions and exhibitions.

BIRDS HAVE A LANGUAGE BARRIER

The unusual behaviour of sea gulls was studied by students at the Nizhny Novgorod Institute for Civil Aviation Engineers when testing a bioacoustic device for scaring birds in the airport area. A tape-recording of a bird's shrill cry, signalling danger, did not worry the gulls. It appears that while in flight they react to higher frequency sounds, than when on the ground. This factor was taken into account in designing equipment which has been successfully tested at an airfield near Tallinn.

Over recent decades, birds have become the scourge of almost the world over. They damage machinery, while often killing themselves. The institute's student design bureau set about tackling this problem. Cooperation with ornithologists helped reveal an interesting fact: birds living in the various Union republics speak different languages. Even different species of a single family do not understand one another. Birds' voices sound different at

similar existing devices. The plastic loudspeaker and compact amplifier can be fitted on to a car. This will facilitate the task of short-time warning control of the airfield. The device will also be carried by planes.

Full-scale production of the new bioacoustic systems is due to start next year.

Zoo with a difference

The two mounted knights who greet those who enter the courtyard of this house, in a quiet Tallinn street, with the word "Welcome" inscribed on their shields, stand guard over an unusual zoo. It contains tigers and lions, reindeer and a giraffe, a zebra and even an ostrich, made out of the roots of trees, grasses, fir-tree cones, dry leaves and stones. They are the work of N. Iosebide, a researcher from the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, who lives in the house.

Each year he returns from

exhibition somewhere in the republic, he brings back trophies in the shape of roots, branches of trees and glass stems. Several skillful touches are enough for them to be transformed into men in a Panther's Skin, Puss-in-Boots, Tom-Thumb, or Little Red Riding-Hood, as well as into other characters from folk tales and legends.

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The following facts illustrate

the extent of the selection work between 1970 and 1980 alone. More than 700 new hybrids were produced to suit the conditions of certain localities. Highly productive hybrids were also produced.

Take, for instance, the world's

record No. 1—wheat. It

grows on 236 million hectares,

throughout the world. The average yield is 1.77 tonnes per hectare. In the USSR, a hectare of winter wheat yields an average of 2.5 tonnes, and the spring types—more than 1.2. As for the potential of the winter wheat, during the last five-year period selectionists managed to raise the yields to between eight and ten tonnes per hectare. Although it is still difficult to obtain such yields on a large scale, advanced farms have been able to harvest up to seven tonnes of wheat per hectare over large tracts of land.

An area of intensive and

intensely productive research by the Soviet agrarian scientists in developing zones of soil protection.

In the steppe areas of Kazakhstan, Western Siberia, and other zones prone to soil erosion these systems have been successfully introduced over an area of 30 million hectares. The next step is to introduce soil protection technologies into the Ukraine (especially in its southern steppe part), in the arid Volga region, and in the Non-Black Soil Area of the Russian Federation.

Scientists are now discussing

ways of improving the breeding

and productive qualities of cattle

and poultry. They are selecting

new breeds, strains and cross-

breeds, and introducing in-

ustrial technologies in the pro-

duction of milk and meat.

VIEWPOINT

USSR FOOD PROGRAMME: THE RESERVES OF SCIENCE

Lev VOSKRESENSKY

One of the tasks of the USSR Food Programme is to get more from the land than its present yield. However, the Programme does state that this should not be done without considering the cost. Besides fulfilling numerous social and economic programmes, the most important tasks of research are to effectively sound methods of raising agricultural productivity and to better agriculture science.

The Soviet and Slovak researchers attracted the attention of the six research institutes in Trnava in the Western Slovakia region, who suggested that the two institutes work together.

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The science has tremendous potential. The system of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture alone has 600 scientific and research establishments, including 250 institutes and more than 140 test centres. Also a great deal of research is being carried out by the regional industry-oriented organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and by the each republic's own Academy of Sciences. What does this team of scientists do? What tasks are they now tackling?

Perhaps, the most spectacular achievements have been made in plant selection. This country has built up the world's richest genetic pool of crops and their wild varieties. The country's 50 selection centres have tens of thousands of samples, types and forms of wheat, rye, barley, maize and cotton. Another spectacular success of the Soviet selectionists, who have studied and used the genetic pool, is the breeding of short-awned erect wheat, spring-pea, and high-yield hybrids of sunflower and maize. This is the basis of what we call our daily bread.

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ENTERTAINMENT



SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

MNI AT THE MOSCOW FESTIVAL

Robert Hossein, director and actor, France:



I am pleased to represent France at the 13th International Film Festival in Moscow. My latest work, "Les Misérables" based on Victor Hugo's novel, entered the full-length film competition.

Today every artist faces the choice, whether to make complex avant-garde films or merely commercial ones. The second option helps aspiring directors to strike out on their own but I personally favour a third option. I make films that concentrate on human assets and rights, the humanism and laiceness of human relations, and

the most lofty and beautiful things in life, love and friendship. Victor Hugo already tackled these themes and this is why I have already made five films based on his works. I am fond of Hugo, Shakespeare, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Pushkin, Gorky, Hemingway and Steinbeck because their books are here to stay and they are about man himself.

I arrived by train because you can befriend numerous people on the way.

Maria Piole, actress, Romania:

I was greatly impressed by the festival. It was a wonderful and colourful film forum. One had hard pressed to choose from the enormous programme of various film shows and excursions offered us by the organizers. I will always remember our trip to Leningrad, and, what could stay in Moscow for a long time.

I was also glad to see so many films from different countries, many of which were really interesting. I like the Soviet films, particularly "The Red Guard Rose", "Moscow Does Not Create Tears", "Andrei Rublev", "Stalker". Soviet pictures are a great stimulus to our directors.

I come across Russian drama in Nina Zarechnaya in "The Sea Gull" and Anya in "The Cherry Orchard" when I was a student



The cast and director, Miklos Szurdi (second from left), of Hungary's competitor film, "A Night Rehearsal".

Photo by Andrei Kryazev and Boris Koulman

at the Bucharest Theatre and Film Institute. I still dream of playing a part in one of Chekhov's plays.

Godfr Regio, director, USA:

The documentary, "An Unstable World", is my first venture in the cinema, and I am glad to be showing it at one of the most representative forums in Europe. I have tried to develop language of imagery proceeding from ideas of Sergei Eisenstein, which influenced me a lot. I have seen many of

his films and read a lot of his works. I would like to visit pieces connected with his life and work. In order to show the real conflicts and not to evade acute problems, as is to be done in films made with government subsidies, I decided to make a film independently and with my own money. This is why I took seven years to make "An Unstable World".

Today, Boryozka is led by Mirra Kolesova, one of the Nadezhda Nadezhina's pupils.

Interviewed by Larisa SEDLETSKAYA, Yelena VOINOVA and Maxim ZEMNOV

activities in your great country, to learn more about your values, and about the operation of your museums. The members of our delegation, most of whom are here for the first time, have been impressed not so much by your cultural and artistic heritage, as by the responsible and caring attitude to this heritage shown by the Soviet people who value their cultural monuments and preserve them for future generations. Our most cherished desire is that the Japanese people should gain a more profound

knowledge of your cultural values, and we therefore want to publicize them. Mrs Hasegawa emphasized. We have had meetings at the USSR Ministry of Culture and with experts and museum curators. We went to exchange exhibitions, and delegations of art critics, artists, and architects. It seems to me that culture is an area in which the strengthening of ties will lead to more profound mutual understanding between the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

Cooperation in the arts

Chieko Hasegawa often comes to this country.

A famous art critic, she is vice-president of the Japanese museum of art "Kasama Nichido" and head of the museum's Paris branch. This time she is in the Soviet Union with a group of curators from Japanese museums and art galleries.

We are not here in an official capacity, Mrs Hasegawa explained. We have come to Moscow on holiday. Our aim is to take a closer look at cultural

activities in your great country, to learn more about your values, and about the operation of your museums. The members of our delegation, most of whom are here for the first time, have been impressed not so much by your cultural and artistic heritage, as by the responsible and caring attitude to this heritage shown by the Soviet people who value their cultural monuments and preserve them for future generations. Our most cherished desire is that the Japanese people should gain a more profound

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Meet Nikolai Tarkhov

An exhibition of works by the Russian painter Nikolai Tarkhov (1871-1930), from the Petit Palais museum in Geneva, Switzerland, has opened at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. There are 40 paintings and 30 drawings on view.

Tarkhov had an unusual artistic career. He started painting at the age of 24 first on his own and then at Konstantin Korovin's studio, on whose advice he went in 1890 to study in Paris, where he lived for the rest of his life. Yet, he never lost touch with his native country. He regularly sent his pictures to be displayed at exhibitions mounted by the Union of Russian Painters and the World of the Arts group. He gave considerable assistance to the organizers of the exhibition of Russian art held in Paris, in 1906.

Tarkhov's favourite subjects are the life of the city, holiday and weekend crowds, modern and rural landscapes. The only exhibition of his works to have been held in Russia was in 1910.

After his death, Tarkhov's art



"Self-portrait".

was forgotten. It was only in 1960 that an exhibition of his paintings, carefully preserved over many years by his family, was organized at the Petit Palais museum in Geneva. These paintings form the core of the present Moscow exhibition, which provides Soviet art lovers with their first chance of seeing

Tarkhov's works. In general his heritage has been very little studied.

This is an exchange exhibition in return for the show of Russian and Soviet art of 1900-1930 from the Tretiakov collection, which is now on display at the Petit Palais.

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinaya St): 19 - Kalmar, "Evening Visitors"; 20 - Moliere, "Cleopatra"; 21 - Moliere, "A Comedy"; 22 - Glinka, "A Crusader"; 23 - Pichkin, "The Wedding With the General".

Lenin Krasnopal Theatre (6 Chekhov St): 21 - Vassilievsky, "Rybnikov", "Juno and Avos" (rock-ops), 22 - Pichkin, "Dear Pamela".

Drama Theatre at Malaya Bronnaya (2 Malaya Bronnaya St): 20 - Molieres "Don Juan"; 21 - Apollon, "Five Romances in the Old House"; 22 - Vorotnikov, "The Curious".

"Maternity".

WHAT'S ON!

July 19-22

THEATRES

Stanslavsky and Nemirovitch-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinaya St): 20 - Khrushchev, "Dorothy"; (comedy); 21 - Double-bill: Pergolesi, "La serva padrona"; Offenbach, "Un mari à la portière"; 22 - Double-bill: Gubaidulina, "Tenderness"; Leoncavallo, "Pagliacci" (operas).

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FILMS

Abdullah (India, in 2 parts): About a hermit and with armed thefts.

Claesme: "Tabikan"; (1970) - Novokuznetskaya Metro Ryazanskaya Project; (1970) - "The Earth Is Not Flat"; (1970) - "GDR".

The love-story between a young girl from the Caucasus and a Syrian, who are in Moscow.

Cinema "Imenit" - Moscow (25 Bakhrushina St): 19-22. At 6 p.m. (every day).

"Maternity".

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Society of the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (1st Krasnaya St): About 200 paintings and drawings of Moscow architectural ensembles. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (both days).

FREE-STYLE WRESTLING

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt): 19 and 21, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; 20, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.; on 21, at 8 p.m.

MODERN RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt): 20 and 22 - 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.; on 21, at 8 p.m.

BOXING

Lenin Central Stadium: 19 - Moscow Spartak; 20 - Moscow Dynamo.

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SWIMMING

Olympiysky Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira): 21 and 22, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (every day).

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

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